

SWA17964  
EWA 6835  
MWA6803  
MWA 8815  
MWA 8816

Archaeological Evaluation at  
Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford,  
Warwickshire  
(Area Z)



**Warwickshire**  
County Council  
Libraries & Heritage  
Museum Field Services  
Archaeology Projects Group

November 2000

SWA 17964 .

EWAG835

NWA 6805 (ripmark)

MWA 8815 Settlement with age

8816 ~~from~~ from Age funerary  
ring ditch enclosure

# Archaeological Evaluation at Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford, Warwickshire (Area Z)

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## Summary

A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on cropmarks complex at Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford, Warwickshire. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the state of survival of the below ground features indicated in a series of aerial photographs taken in 1990 after the quarry site was first evaluated in 1989. The results clearly demonstrate that a significant Iron Age settlement survives below the level of the topsoil. Evidence for at least one round-house survives, including postholes, a ring-gully and a hearth pit. Other curving gullies may also represent structures within the settlement. Decorated and plain pottery recovered from the features dates from the middle to later Iron Age. Other finds included daub, flint and cremated bone. Charred plant remains are likely to be abundant over the site although no permanently waterlogged deposits were encountered.

A discrete undated enclosure cropmark to the east of the major complex containing a mini-ring-ditch is possibly a contemporary funerary enclosure.

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission was granted in 1991 for the quarrying of sand and gravel on the former Lawford Heath airfield site, Church Lawford, previously the site of Ling Hall (Ref. R16/890850). The site and the surrounding areas contain evidence of dense networks of settlement and linear boundaries visible as cropmarks on air photographs and probably dating to the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Fig. 1). The boundaries form part of the most extensive surviving prehistoric landscape in Warwickshire, their status emphasised by part of one boundary being protected under the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Warwickshire Monument 151).

1.2 The archaeological potential of the site was evaluated in 1989 by the excavation of a series of trial trenches. The resulting report (Palmer 1989; Warwickshire Museum 1990) highlighted the considerable significance of the surviving boundary features and recommended a strategy for appropriate recording and/or protection in the four Zones indicated on a plan of Recommended Restrictions (Warwickshire Museum 1990, Fig 3).

1.3 Warwickshire Museum have been commissioned to undertake the required archaeological work prior to gravel extraction since 1991 (Palmer 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999). Work in Zone 1 was subject to a Specification for Archaeological Fieldwork set by the County Field Archaeologist in August 1991. The majority of the work has been undertaken in Zone 4 for which a Brief was issued by the County Planning Archaeologist in 1993. A Proposal for Archaeological works was approved on behalf of the Minerals Planning Authority and agreed with Ideal Aggregates in July 1993.

1.4 This report outlines the results of an evaluation of a cropmark complex (SMR WA 6805) in Zone 4 Area Z which was undertaken in order to determine the survival, complexity and likely cost of full excavation of the deposits associated with the cropmark. This information was not gathered in the 1989 evaluation because the cropmark complex was not photographed until 1990.

1.5 Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group were commissioned in November to undertake the work together with the excavation of a double pit alignment in Area Y2 which will be reported on separately at a later date.

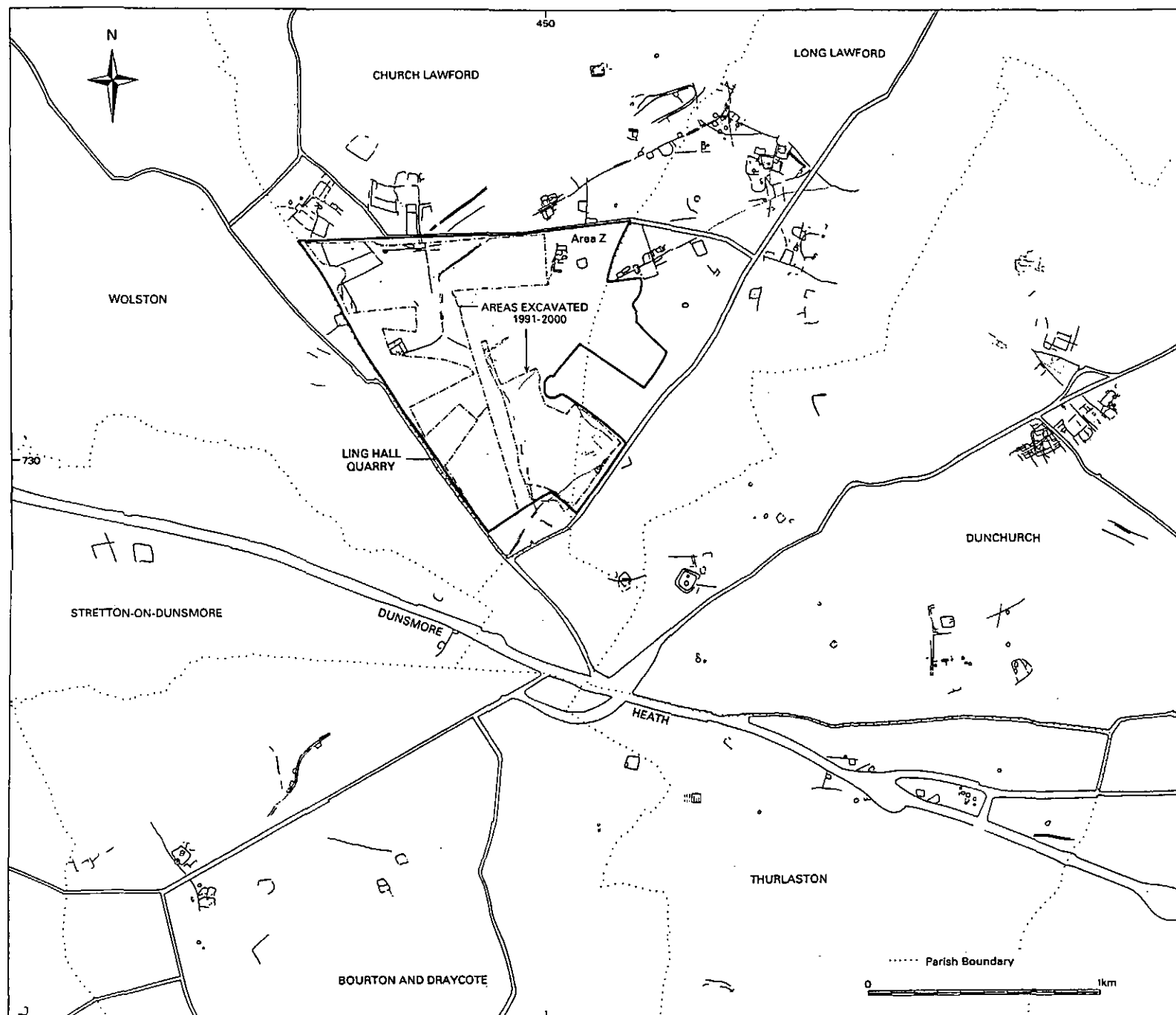


Fig. 1: Location of Ling Hall Quarry, Cropmarks and Areas Examined

## 2. Location and Topography

2.1 The Area Z cropmark sites (SMR WA 6805) lie at the northern end of the former WWII airfield, centred on National Grid Reference SP44512739. The airfield was set out on a flat plateau some 111m above Ordnance Datum, within an area known from at least the medieval period as Dunsmore Heath (see Fig. 1). The plateau is made up of glacial gravels known as Dunsmore Gravels, along with outcrops of a stoneless clay called Wolston Clay (British Geological Survey 1984). Dunsmore forms a broad triangle on the eastern side of Warwickshire, lying between Coventry and Rugby. The River Avon meanders from east to west across the northern edge of the Heath forming its northern boundary and the south eastern edge is defined by the emergence of the underlying Lower Lias clays, the catchment area for the Rains Brook and the River Leam which cuts through outcrops of Mercia Mudstone to form the south western boundary.

2.2 The interior of Dunsmore is drained by a number of small tributaries, but the central airfield/quarry site is particularly remote. The gravel is generally free draining, although the flat terrain combined with underlying heavy clays allows the surface to water-log after heavy rainfall and often retain a high water-table. This waterlogging still occurs despite the innumerable land drains observed in the quarry, some of which date from a post-medieval field system, some from the airfield period and some from post-war cultivation. The drainage is also affected by pockets of heavy iron pan.

2.3 The major cropmark site within Area Z is a linear complex of rectangular enclosures, stacked or laddered, and apparently aligned on a double pit alignment on its western flank. To the east lies a discrete rectangular enclosure. Prior to the evaluation neither cropmark had been investigated. Area Z covers approximately 8.2ha.

## 3. Methodology

3.1 A series of five trial trenches covering 1050 sq m were positioned to examine both cropmarks and parts of the apparently blank areas (Fig. 2). To begin with a large 360° excavator with a toothed bucket was used to remove the bulk of the topsoil. The trench was machined c.3m wide, sufficient for a smaller 360° excavator to follow in the trench and clean out the remaining topsoil and reveal the natural gravel and the cut features. Some of the trenches were later extended by the smaller excavator and other trenches were excavated solely in this manner.

3.2 Areas of trench which contained archaeological deposits were then cleaned by hand and recorded. A sample of features was excavated by hand to determine their depth, the complexity of their fills and to discover if they contained finds, charcoals, charred plant remains and/or waterlogged deposits which may preserve ancient pollen, insects or snails.

## 4. Results

4.1 As with the other excavated areas at Ling Hall Quarry, the trenches revealed a considerable quantity of natural features caused by tree and root action. For clarity these features have been omitted from the plans in this report. Trenches 53, 54 and 55 all revealed early archaeological deposits, whereas Trenches 56 and 57 contained only land drains and features such as cable trenches associated with the former airfield.

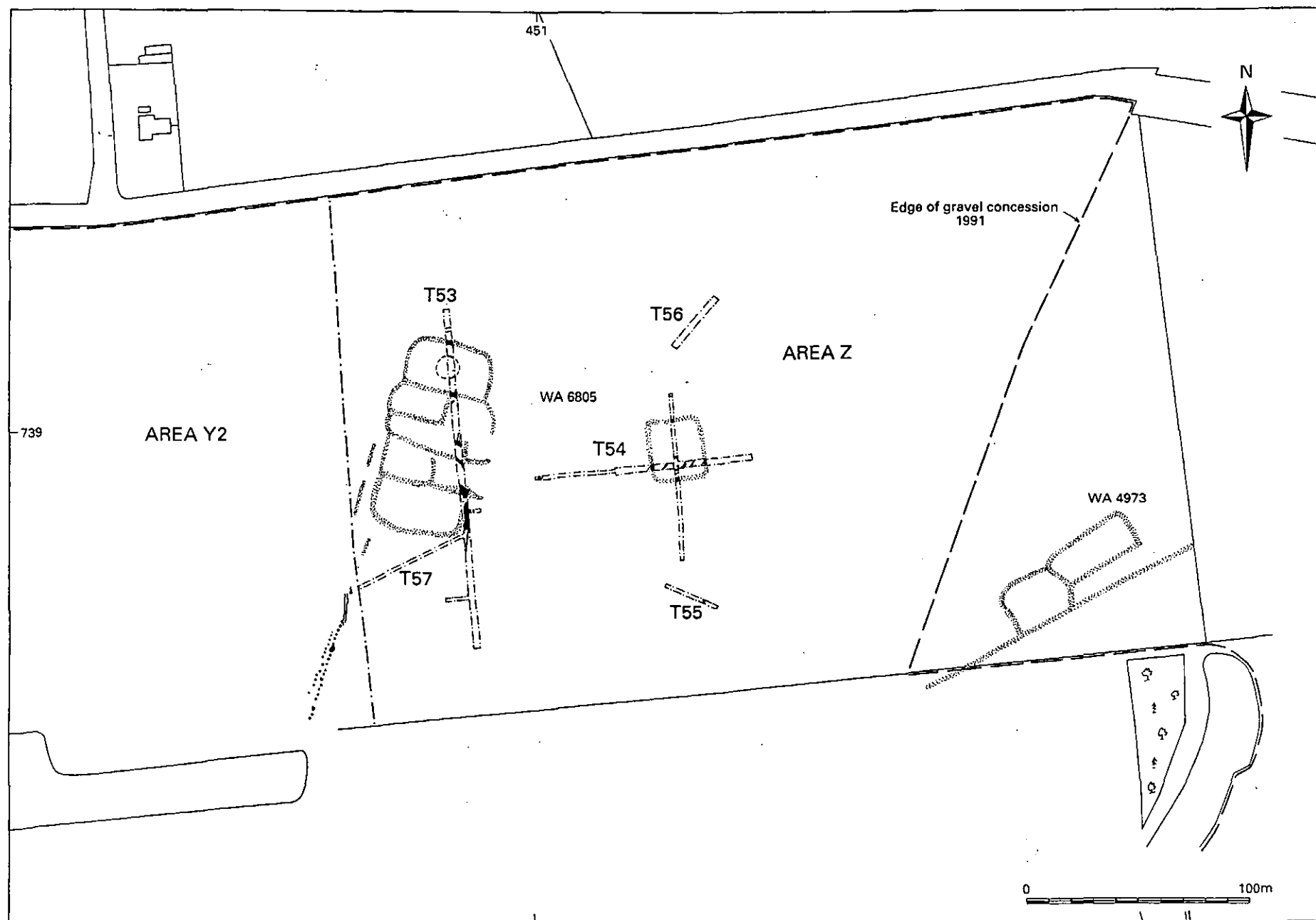


Fig. 2: Area Z Cropmarks and Location of Trial Trenches

4.2 Trench 53 which was aligned N/S through the complex revealed extensive deposits. At the north end of the trench the northernmost enclosure (ditches 5301 & 5309) was examined and found to contain at least one phase of round-house. No floor or other occupation surfaces survived and the c.10m diameter penannular enclosing gully (5304 & 5308) and inner postholes (5306 & 5307) were relatively shallow. A pit hearth (5305) was sampled for charred plant remains. To the south a few other curving gullies were identified associated with larger ditches. The gullies (5312, 5313 & 5316) were very shallow and almost entirely truncated in places but may represent the outlines of structures built against the dividing enclosure ditches (5309, 5314 & 5315).

4.3 Further to the south a larger ditch (5310) aligned NW/SE represented one of the southern enclosure arms. This feature took in water before it could be excavated to its base and was therefore widened by machine for safer excavation and to recover samples from the basal fill. On its southern side gully 5323 appeared to align parallel. To the south a N/S ditch (5318) representing the eastern arm of the southern enclosure also suffered from water ingress and had to be widened in the same manner as 5310. Two further parallel cuts on the east side (5325 & 5319) were also excavated by this method. A small pit or posthole (5322) on the north side of 5318 may represent an inner fence line or revetting for the enclosure bank. A further ditch (5320) formed a western spur at the south end of 5318 and a narrow gully (5321) was aligned E/W to the south.

4.4 Trench 57 (1.6m wide) was aligned ENE/WSW and designed to examine the area to the south of the cropmark complex. No significant features were observed in this trench.

4.5 Trench 54 (3m wide with 1.6m wide extension to the west) was cross-shaped and designed to test the discrete enclosure east of the cropmark complex. The enclosure ditch was identified as 5401, 5402, 5411 and 5412 (24m x 47m) although a fragment of 20th century land drain was recovered from the top third of the fill of 5401. At the centre of the cross a truncated 5m diameter mini-ring-ditch was identified (5407 & 5410). Within this feature was evidence of a tree throw hole and on the northern side a squarish, modern looking pit (5414) which remained unexcavated. North of the mini-ring-ditch was a shallow gully (5409) aligned NE/SW to which it may have been related. At the north end of the trench a shallow gully (5413) aligned E/W may represent activity to the north of the enclosure. This feature produced three sherds of Iron Age pottery and was thus the only feature in the vicinity of the discrete enclosure to provide dating evidence. At the west end of the trench a further ditch (5403) was aligned N/S and must represent part of the main enclosure complex which had not shown as cropmark.

4.6 Trench 55 (1.6m wide) was south of 54 and contained a N/S aligned gully (5501) that could align to the eastern side of the discrete enclosure.

4.7 Trench 56 (3m wide) was north of 54 and was devoid of significant deposits even though it crossed the alignment of the gully observed in Trench 55 and excavated in Trench 54.

## 5. Finds

5.1 The variety of finds recovered from the site is restricted to sherds of pottery, lumps of daub, struck flint, charcoal and cremated bone (for a full list see Appendix A).

5.2 The bulk of the 91 sherds of pottery recovered from the trial trenching can be ascribed to the middle Iron Age (c.400 - 200 BC). The scored and scratched surfaces



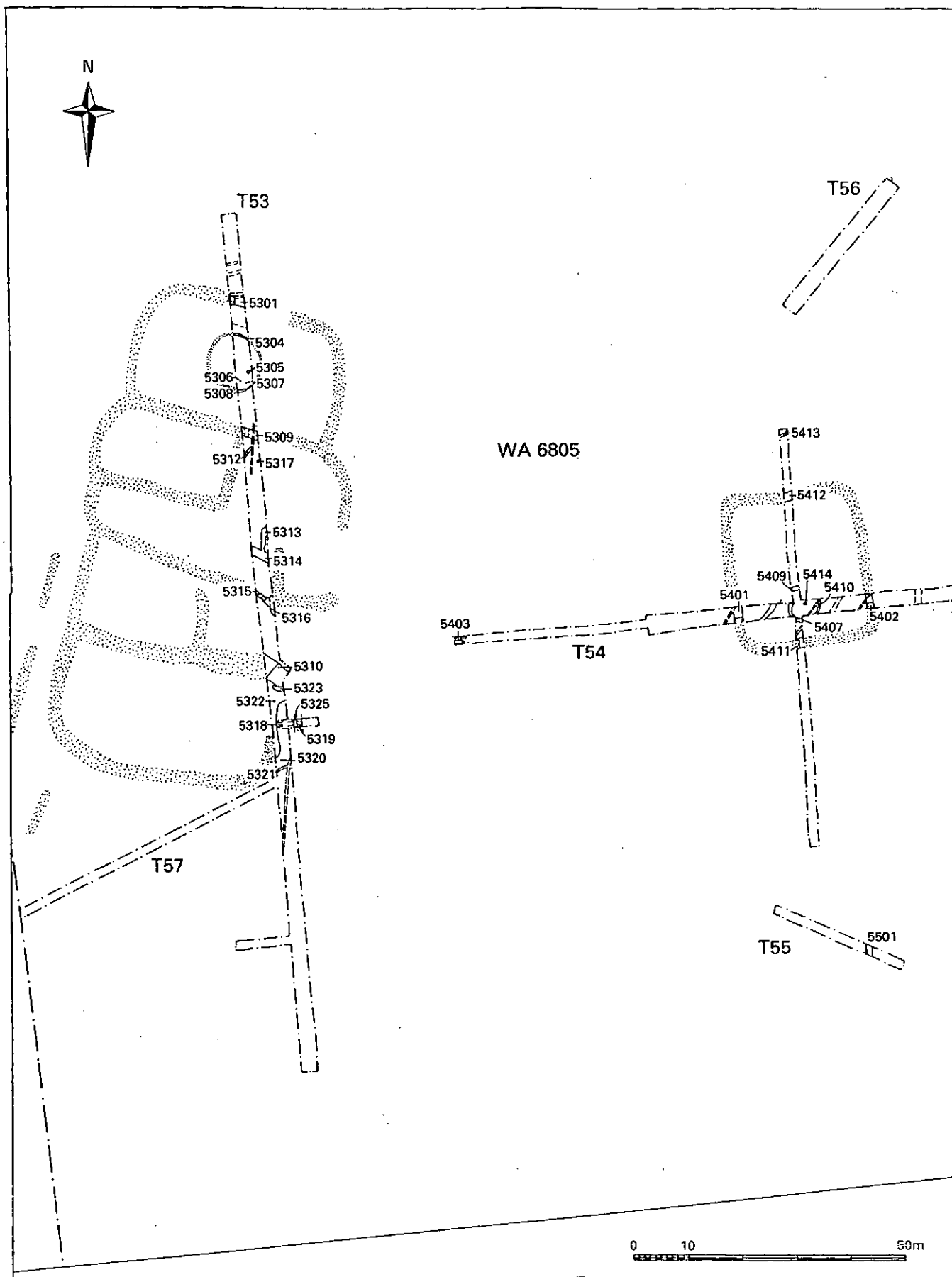


Fig. 3: Detail of Features within Trial Trenches (cropmarks approximate).

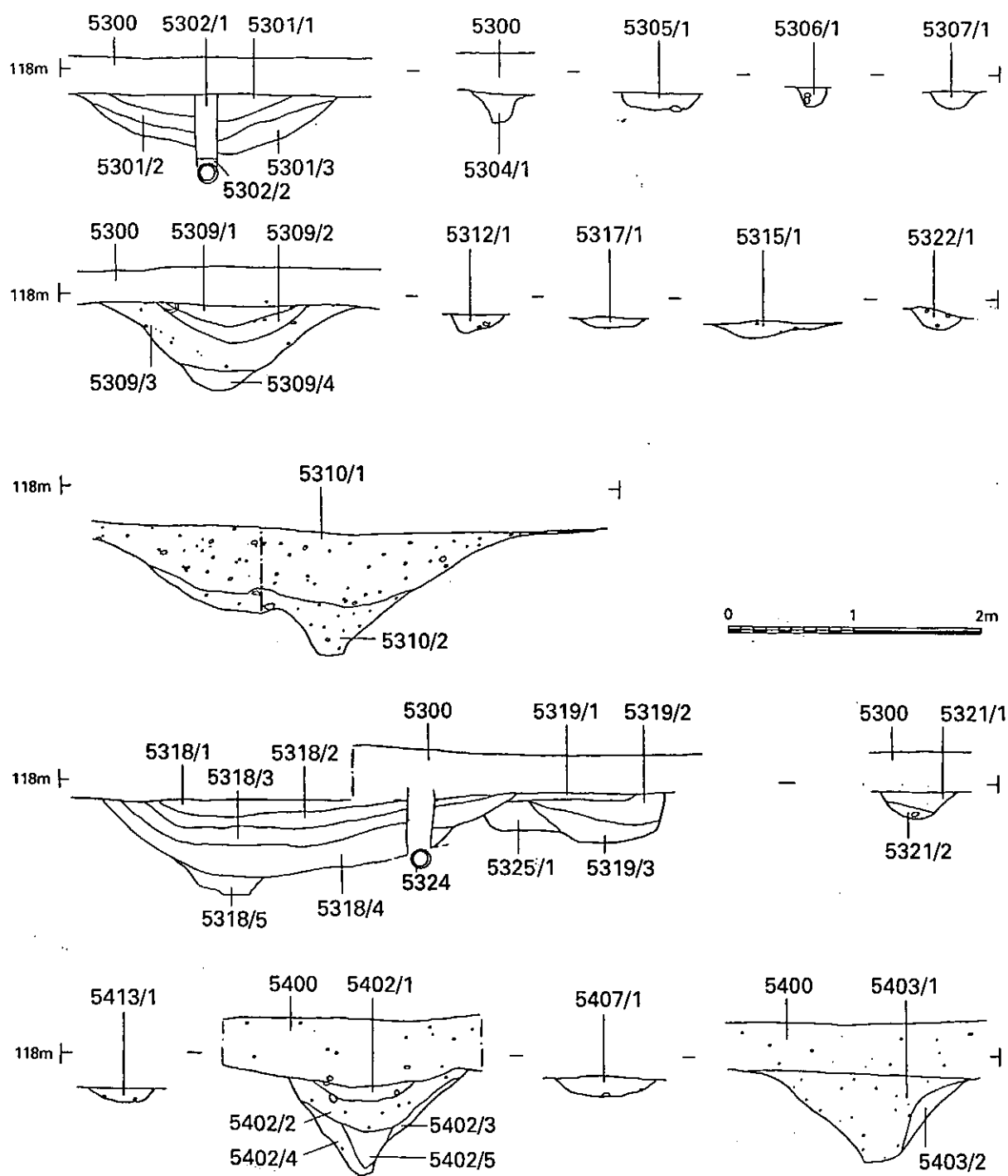


Fig. 4: Sections Excavated

and impressed decoration on the rims of these coarse ware vessels are reminiscent of the Wiped wares of the Trent Valley sometimes referred to as the Breedon-Ancaster group. Some forms such as the pedestalled jars indicate continued activity into the later Iron Age and a single sherd of greyware from the top of ditch 5309 may indicate use of the site in the Roman period.

5.3 The condition of the pottery varies from poor to good, some 80% of the sample recovered requiring delicate conservation to retain the surfaces. Some of the sherds show signs of exterior sooting whilst others have internal concretions, although iron pan concretions have damaged surface deposits. Some fabrics appear to contain charred plant remains including seeds.

5.4 The 22 lumps of daub came from two contexts and probably indicate structural debris, indeed two pieces reveal wattle impressions either from wall construction or perhaps the superstructure for an oven type feature.

5.5 The three sherds of flint recovered are generally good quality and are likely derived from nearby Avon river gravels. The absence of diagnostic pieces and the low quality knapping technology of short squat flakes and wide striking platforms would seem to indicate contemporaneity with the pottery described above.

5.6 Charcoal was recovered as hand-picked lumps and smaller crumbs were recovered from sieving the bulk soil samples.

5.7 A single piece of cremated bone was recovered from the bulk soil sample taken from the burnt pit inside the round-house in Trench 53.

5.8 Two contexts were sampled for charred plant remains. A sample from the hearth/pit (5305) within the round-house and a further sample from the base of one of the linear ditches at the south end of the enclosure complex (5319/3) both produced reasonably sized flots which included charcoal and seeds.

## 6. Conclusions

6.1 The evaluation exercise has been successful in determining the date, state of preservation, likely extent and suitability of the recovery of environmental evidence of the cropmark complex within Area Z. The work has proven that the cropmark (as shown on the photographs in the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record listed below) depicts rather less than what actually survives below ground. The ditch at the west end of Trench 54 seems to indicate that some substantial features exist that have not been photographed as a cropmark. The cropmarks were also difficult to locate exactly as the aerial photographs have few fixed points. This allows a wide margin of error to be taken into consideration. The plot shown with the trial trenches in Figs 2 and 3 represents the 'best guess' when matched to the features exposed in the trial trenches.

6.2 The cropmark complex represents a settlement dated to the middle-to-late-1st millennium BC. The evaluation has determined that positive deposits, i.e. walls, floor or occupation surfaces are unlikely to survive on the site and that generally the features are heavily truncated. Structural features such as ring-gullies and postholes do survive and can be expected across the site.

6.3 The discrete enclosure was not dated during the evaluation. However, the enclosed mini-ring-ditch is typologically (Palmer 2000, 54-5) likely to date from the later prehistoric period and perhaps therefore be contemporary with the main cropmark complex.





Fig. 5: Trench 54, Section drawing (Ph LH00-31)



Fig. 6: Trench 53, Planning round-house (Ph LH00-32)





Fig. 7: Trench 53, Recording deposits



Fig. 8: Trench 54, Mini-ring-ditch cut by drain (Ph LH00-40)



6.4 The potential finds assemblage from the enclosures is likely to consist almost entirely of pottery and daub, although much of this will be in a poor state of preservation and will require conservation. Metalwork, uncharred wood and bone or other organic material are unlikely to be encountered on the site due to the high acid content of the soils. No such materials have been discovered in the quarry area in the last ten years of work, even from the Iron Age and Roman settlements excavated. Flintwork across the quarry site has also been notably scarce and the very small amount recovered from the evaluation trenches is probably a true representation of the amount that could be expected from full excavation.

6.5 Environmental information recoverable from the site is likely to be restricted to charred plant remains. The two samples from the evaluation both contained reasonable flots of charred material. No permanent waterlogging was encountered in the evaluation although some of the deeper enclosure ditches were at least semi-waterlogged. The potential for the recovery of pollen, insects and uncharred plant remains is therefore poor.

6.6 It is envisaged that further excavation with the following research aims would be appropriate for Area Z:

- Produce a plan of the deposits and locate it to the National Grid.
- Determine the site dynamics and chronology by examining the stratigraphy of the enclosure ditches.
- Examine the buildings and structures of the site and determine the size and relationship of its population and their social context.
- Investigate the function and economy of the site.
- Recover environmental evidence by way of charred plant remains and charcoal to determine the local flora.
- Determine the relationship between the two pit alignments.
- Determine the relationship between the pit alignments and the enclosure complex.
- Obtain suitable material from the discrete enclosure and its internal features to date construction and/or use
- Recover an assemblage of pottery to establish the chronology of the site and to identify trading mechanisms.
- Recover suitable material for radiocarbon determinations.
- Investigate the possibility of pollen recovery.
- Determine the significance of the location and topography of the site, its relationship with the adjacent cropmark sites, as well as other sites on Dunsmore, in the Avon Valley and the wider region.
- Draw contrasts and comparisons with similar sites nationally.
- Produce an integrated account of the results.

## Acknowledgements

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### **List of Aerial Photographs Consulted**

#### **Warwickshire Museum Aerial Photograph Collection**

- |     |           |          |                       |
|-----|-----------|----------|-----------------------|
| SMR | SP4573/BQ | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BR | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BS | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BT | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BU | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BW | 25/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BX | 25/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/BY | 25/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/CB | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |
| SMR | SP4573/CC | 13/07/90 | (Warwickshire Museum) |

SMR	SP4573/CD	13/07/90	(Warwickshire Museum)
SMR	SP4573/CE	13/07/90	(Warwickshire Museum)
SMR	SP 4573/CF	13/07/90	(Warwickshire Museum)
SMR	SP 4573/CG	13/07/90	(Warwickshire Museum)



## Appendix A: List of Finds

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>
53	5305/1	Daub	12	Iron Age
53	5305/1	Burnt bone	1	
53	5305/1	Sample	1	
53	5308/1	Pot	1	Iron Age
53	5309/1	Pot	1	Roman
53	5309/4	Pot	2	Iron Age
53	5310/1	Pot	18	Iron Age
53	5310/1	Daub	10	Iron Age
53	5310/2	Pot	1	Iron Age
53	5318/1	Pot	65	Iron Age
53	5318/1	Flint	3	Iron Age
53	5319/3	Sample	1	
54	5413/1	Pot	3	Iron Age

## Appendix B: Summary of Recorded Archaeological Features

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
5300	Topsoil		0.30	Very dark greyish brown with occasional small pebbles
5301	Ditch	2.11	0.46	Moderately steep sides and rounded base. Cut by land drain. Linear aligned NW/SE
5301/1	Ditch fill		0.21	Dark grey sandy loam with frequent brownish yellow sandy loam mottling
5301/2	Ditch fill		0.15	Very dark grey sandy loam
5301/3	Ditch fill		0.17	Dark grey sandy loam
5302	Land drain	0.18	0.55	Linear slot with vertical sides aligned ENE/WSW.
5302/1	Land drain fill			Very dark greyish brown sandy loam.
5302/2	Land drain fill			Grey sandy loam
5303	Root hole			Sub oval
5303/1	Root hole fill			Dark grey sandy loam
5304	Gully cut	0.30	0.17	Curving with moderately steep sloping sides and U-shaped base. Contemporary with 5308. Aligned NW/SE
5304/1	Gully fill			Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5305	Posthole	0.50	0.13	Sub oval with steep sides and a flattish base
5305/1	Posthole fill			Dark grey sandy loam
5306	Posthole	0.20	0.15	Sub round with vertical sides and a flattish base
5306/1	Posthole fill			Dark grey sandy loam with very occasional small pebbles
5307	Posthole cut	0.30	0.12	Sub oval with moderately steep sides and a rounded base
5307/1	Posthole fill			Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5308	Gully cut	0.56		Curving, narrows towards east end where it represents butt end or doorway. South side of roundhouse contemporary with 5304. Aligned roughly NE/SW
5308/1	Gully fill			Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5309	Ditch cut	2.12	0.62	Moderately steep sloping sides leading to a rounded base. Aligned NW/SE
5309/1	Ditch fill		0.13	Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small-med pebbles
5309/2	Ditch fill			Greyish brown sandy loam with few small-med pebbles
5309/3	Ditch fill			Dark grey with iron pan mottling and a few small pebbles
5309/4	Ditch fill			Grey sandy loam
5310	Ditch		0.97	Moderately steep sloping sides and uneven base with a narrow steep sided, flat bottomed slot along NE edge. Runs NW/SE
5310/1	Ditch fill		0.58	Dark grey sandy loam with a few small pebbles
5310/2	Ditch fill		0.39	Grey sandy silt with very occasional small-med pebbles and slight strong brown mottling
5311	Land drain	0.25		Unexcavated aligned NNE/SSW
5312	Gully cut	0.45	0.20	Runs NE into trench with rounded butt end (partially disturbed by 5311), aligned NE/SW with moderately steep sides, a rounded base stepped to the NW
5312/1	Gully fill		0.2	Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5313	Gully	0.90		Unexcavated, aligned approximately N/S. Joins 5314 at to south.
5313/1	Gully fill			Greyish brown sandy loam with frequent small pebbles
5314	Ditch	1.50		Linear aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated. Associated with 5313
5314/1	Ditch fill			Dark grey sandy loam with few small pebbles. .
5315	Gully cut	1.02	0.13	Shallow sided with a rounded base aligned NW/SE
5315/1	Gully fill			Greyish brown sandy loam
5316	Gully			Unexcavated but probably base of gully
5316/1	Gully fill			Greyish brown sandy loam

5317	Pit cut	0.50	0.06	Sub round with moderately steep sides and a flattish base
5317/1	Pit fill			Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5318	Ditch cut	3.35	0.74	Linear aligned N/S with a moderately steep side to the W, and a shallow stepped side to the E
5318/1	Ditch fill		0.13	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam
5318/2	Ditch fill		0.14	Sandy silt loam with 7.5YR 3/4 flecks
5318/3	Ditch fill		0.15	Dark greyish brown with 7.5YR 3/4 flecks
5318/4	Ditch fill		0.25	Greyish brown sand with strong brown mottles
5318/5	Ditch fill		0.15	Greyish brown sand
5319	Ditch cut		0.39	Steep E side moderately steep W side and a flattish base
5319/1	Ditch fill		0.06	Dark brown sandy silt loam
5319/2	Ditch fill		0.24	Very dark greyish brown sand and heavily sanded 10YR 5/6
5319/3	Ditch fill		0.21	Very dark grey silty loam
5320/1	Ditch fill			Dark grey sandy loam
5321	Gully cut	0.44	0.205	Linear aligned ENE-WSW with moderately steep sides and a rounded base
5321/1	Gully fill		0.15	Dark greyish brown sandy loam
5321/2	Gully fill		0.09	Greyish brown sandy loam
5322	Posthole cut	0.4	0.14	Sub-round with steep sides and a flattish base
5322/1	Posthole fill	0.14		Dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5323	Gully cut	0.70		Curved alongside 5310. Unexcavated
5323/1	Gully fill			Greyish brown sandy loam
5324	Land drain	0.21	0.5	Linear aligned roughly NE-SW
5325	Ditch cut	0.60	0.22	Only seen in section between 5318 and 5319. Moderate sloping sides and flattish base
5325/1	Ditch fill		0.22	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam
5400	Topsoil		0.30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam
5401	Ditch cut	1.49	0.54	Linear aligned N/ with steep sides, stepped once on both sides and a slightly rounded base
5401/1	Ditch fill		0.27	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam and occasional small pebbles
5401/2	Ditch fill		0.06	Dark grey sand
5401/3	Ditch fill		0.06	Grey sand with occasional small pebbles
5401/4	Ditch fill		0.15	Yellowish brown silty sand with dark brown flecks
5401/5	Ditch fill		0.21	Yellowish brown silty sand with very occasional small pebbles
5402	Ditch cut	1.48	0.70	Linear aligned N/S with steep sides and a rounded base
5402/1	Ditch fill		0.12	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam with a few small-med pebbles and yellowish brown flecks
5402/2	Ditch fill		0.23	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with occasional med pebbles and flecks of dark brown sandy silt
5402/3	Ditch fill		0.06	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with occasional small pebbles and flecks of (7.5YR 3/4) sandy silt
5402/4	Ditch fill		0.25	Grey sand with very occasional small pebbles
5402/5	Ditch fill		0.34	Very dark grey sand with very occasional small pebbles
5403	Ditch cut	1.8	0.69	Linear with steep sides and a flattish sloping base
5403/1	Ditch fill			Very dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5403/2	Ditch fill			Greyish brown silty sand
5404	Land drain			Linear aligned NE/SW
5405	Land drain			Linear aligned NE/SW
5406	Land drain			Linear aligned NE/SW
5407	Gully cut	0.79	0.16	Curving, aligned with 5410. Moderate sloping sides and a flattish base
5407/1	Gully fill			Dark grey sandy loam with very occasional small pebbles
5409	Gully cut	0.75		Unexcavated linear aligned NE/SW

5409/1	Gully fill			Dark greyish brown sandy loam
5410	Gully cut			Unexcavated, aligned with 5407
5410/1	Gully fill			Dark grey sandy loam
5411	Ditch cut	1.81	0.71	Linear aligned E/W with steep sides (stepped once on each side) with a flattish base which slopes slightly N/S
5411/1	Ditch fill		0.145	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt loam
5411/2	Ditch fill		0.15	Dark brown sandy silt loam with dark brown mottles
5411/3	Ditch fill		0.10	Yellowish brown sandy silt loam
5411/4	Ditch fill		0.08	Dark grey sand
5411/5	Ditch fill		0.38	Yellowish brown silty sand with dark brown mottles
5412	Ditch cut	1.60		Unexcavated linear aligned E/W
5412/1	Ditch fill			Very dark grey sandy loam
5413	Gully cut	0.51	0.11	Linear aligned E/W with moderately steep sides and a flattish base
5413/1	Gully fill			Very dark grey sandy loam with occasional small pebbles
5414	Posthole	0.55		Unexcavated. Possibly modern squarish cut
5414/1	Posthole fill			Very dark grey humic silty loam
5415	Land drain cut	0.40		Linear aligned NE/SW
5416	Drain Cut			Linear airfield drain
5500	Topsoil		0.30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam
5501	Gully cut	0.70		Unexcavated linear aligned N/S
5501/1	gully fill			Dark greyish brown sandy loam with few small pebbles and yellowish brown sandy flecks
5600	Topsoil		0.30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam
5700	Topsoil		0.30	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam



**Warwickshire**  
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# **Libraries & Heritage**

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